

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.

(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE

President's Message.

We have received the President's Message, but its great length precludes the possibility of publishing it this week. A portion of our columns was already occupied by the Governor's Message, and if we had filled our paper entirely with the two messages we should only have had a dry repeat to our readers. We have therefore postponed the President's Message till next week, and for the present will give a brief view of its sentiments.

After the customary expression of gratitude the great creator of all things for the numberless benefits conferred on us as a people, he proceeds to congratulate his fellow citizens on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs; on the conclusion and ratification of a treaty with England equally advantageous and honorable to both countries. The question of right to the Oregon territory was not nurtured by the treaty but will urge on Great Britain the necessity of an immediate settlement.

With all other powers in Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing.

The difficulties which for some time threatened the peace of the United States and Mexico are in a train of adjustment; and there is also a prospect that the claims of American citizens against the Mexican government will be paid.

The war in Florida is considered at an end; and though some troops still remain there, they will be employed in garrisoning the military posts rather than in active hostilities.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1842, was \$280,463. The receipts into the treasury for the first three quarters of the present year are \$36,616,693. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at eight millions, including three and a half millions from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures for the year are estimated to exceed the receipts about half a million, but the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$800,000) will leave a balance of about \$224,000 in the treasury. Included in the expenditures are eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 for the distribution among the states of the proceeds of the public lands.

The Tariff law being hastily prepared, is doubtless defective, and cannot fail to elicit the serious attention of the present session of Congress. The President suggests that a warehouse system be adopted in lieu of having all duties paid in cash as at present. By this arrangement goods could be stored in the public warehouses until the importer had an opportunity to sell, without his having to advance the amount of the duties which would be a great advantage to importers seeking but a small capital. Importers could also readily ascertain the stock in market, and would regulate their supply to the demand, and thus produce a steadiness and uniformity of price highly advantageous to mercantile operations.

In revising the tariff he hopes Congress will secure that union which is founded in the attachment of states and persons for each other and which can only be preserved by the adoption of the "reciprocal policy" which, neither giving exclusive benefits in some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the people everywhere to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike.

Extravagant duties defeat their aim, and excite in the public mind a feeling of hostility to the manufacturing interests; while an opposite course, by the general acquiescence of the country in its support, would be beneficial to the manufacturers by the permanence and stability which it would give to their operations. No interests can thrive under fluctuating and uncertain legislation. No prudent man will venture his capital in manufactures, however high the profits, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy of the government. The President, therefore, in a spirit of conciliation, and a desire to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, recommends "MODERATE DUTIES, imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society."

From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that a system of strict economy has been introduced into the service and the expenditures greatly reduced.

The fortifications on our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with vigor, and some of them are in a state of forwardness. The Secretary recommends improvements in the western waters, and certain harbors on the lakes, which merit, and the President doubts not, will receive, the serious attention of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy asks for an appropriation of nearly a million more for the present year, and proposes to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of only 25 ships in commission, and but

do in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty-one vessels on foot, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

The expenses of the post office department have this year been brought within its income. The increase in the revenue amounts to \$160,000. This has been done, not by any increase of letters in postage transmitted, but by administering the post office laws faithfully, and accounting for and paying over the sums received with fidelity.

The President strongly urges his exchequer or fiscal agent project on the attention of Congress. After alluding to the failure to procure the loan authorized by the late session, and the obvious necessity of the government to look to its own means for supplying its wants, the President adds—

"The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be ready to be taken by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Not only will it fill to the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effect upon the solvent State banks, while it would force liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My conviction is most strong that these blessings would flow from the measure—but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law could be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of good faith."

The message concludes by recommending that the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, be remitted.

As a whole, we are inclined to think favorably of the message, notwithstanding its length. The President's views on the tariff we regard as sound and judicious, and his recommendation to remit the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, will meet with a ready response from every Democrat in the union. On his Exchequer project there may be some difference of opinion; but as a U. S. Bank is now totally out of the question, and a Sub-Treasury, if it could be established, would be certain to be repealed if the Whigs ever regained the power, we think it would be a wise and patriotic step in both parties, to unite on it, and give it a fair trial. This currency question has been a vexed and troubled one; it is a question which ought if possible to be settled, and removed from the arena of politics, and the proposed Exchequer, if all parties would agree to give it a fair trial, might answer the desired end. At all events it would be preferable to the present unsettled state of things.

"Relief of Allen County.—The Legislature has passed an act authorizing and requiring our county commissioners to hold a special session (SUNDAY) or as soon thereafter as the sheriff's appointment, and reduce the county tax to any sum not exceeding thirty cents on the hundred dollars. The time for the payment of the county tax is extended until the 15th of February, and any persons having paid their tax as now assessed, are to receive back the amount exceeding the rate to be hereafter levied. This measure is introduced by our Representative as the fulfillment of his promise to reduce the county tax. Whether tax will be reduced remains to be seen. The county commissioners are "authorized," by existing laws, to reduce the tax, and at a special session, convened for the consideration of this subject, refused to do so. The power of the legislature to "instruct" the commissioners to reduce the tax, when the power of levying the tax is expressly vested in them by the general law of the state, is extremely questionable. Unless, therefore, the county commissioners think the legislature justified in this seeming assumption of power, we presume they will not alter the tax. A due regard for the credit of the county would induce this course. This practical repudiation of its reputation it would be to refuse to provide for the payment of our debts—could not but be fatal to the credit of our county. If carried out, we should not be surprised to see Allen county orders 37 to 50 per cent discount.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION. Democratic Majority on Joint Ballot, and probably in both branches of the Legislature! The elections in those towns in which there was no choice at the general election have been held, and the result secures a democratic majority on a joint ballot. According to the Whig statements there will be a democratic majority of five in the Senate, and a whig majority of four in the House. The democrats claim a majority in both branches. There are fifteen vacancies to be filled in the Senate, by joint ballot of both houses; these of course will be all democratic. In electing the Governor the House selects two names, from among the candidates, and the Senate elects one of them. Governor. The election of Marcus Morton is thus placed beyond all doubt. "Honest John Davis," the Whig candidate, is "the same old con" who was nominated by the Whigs 200,000 Convention, for Vice President on the Clay ticket. His defeat in his own state shows plainly enough that there is no chance for Clay, even in that old stronghold of whiggery. This is a sore defeat for the friends of Mr. Clay. They are now perfectly resigned to submit his claims to the decision of a national convention, though but a few short months ago the idea could not be entertained for an instant, and Henry Clay was to be thrust on his party as their candidate for President whether they

wished it or not. They now discover that they will be held at present, and that the law will be altered, longer time given to pay the tax, and the penalty reduced. A joint committee of the Senate and House has been appointed for laying off the state in Congressional districts.

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VOLUME 3.—No. 35.

FORT WAYNE, IA., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1842.

WHOLE NUMBER, 405.

THOMAS TIGAR,

EDITOR & PUBLISHER.
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NEW BUILDING, COLUMBIA STREET.

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GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

Assembled again in obedience to the requirements of our political institutions, the mind naturally reverts to the past, and the heart to the Great Author of our lives for the bounties of his goodness. A beneficent Providence has smiled upon us since the last annual meeting of the Legislature, and we yet enjoy all the elements of our national greatness and prosperity. We have been once more permitted to convene after a season of agricultural plenty and general health. The recent treaty with Great Britain has banished all apprehension of war from our borders, and has secured to us a bloodless and satisfactory adjustment of an unpleasant controversy with a great and powerful nation. And although there is much in the depressed condition of our monetary affairs, and in the uncertain and unfixed character of the national legislation, which may well awaken regret and disappointment; yet we have much, as a people, when contrasted with others, to bow our hearts with unfeigned thankfulness to the Giver of all Good, and to inspire us with new ardor to persevere in the work of transmitting what we thus enjoy to those who shall come after us. It is to be sincerely hoped, that in this spirit of gratitude and patriotic determination, the Representatives of Indiana have at this time assembled in the discharge of their high and honorable duties. It is to be hoped that, in the exercise of the important and exciting trusts which now devolve upon them, a bright example will be held forth to the world, of integrity, fairness, and moderation; of respect for the laws, and of firmness in their execution; that the spirit of lawlessness and faction which has been elsewhere unbridled, will be promptly rebuked, and that the utmost harmony will characterize the agitating duties of the present session.

Directing our attention to the sphere of our immediate duties, we find but few subjects to engage the labors of the Legislature; yet these few are of pressing concern to our citizens. Among the most important of these is the condition of our currency. In the year 1839, the Legislature, for the purpose of paying contractors on the public works, authorized an issue of treasury notes to the amount of \$1,500,000. These notes formed a very considerable part of the circulation, and passed at par until about seven months since, when they suddenly depreciated in value between forty and fifty per cent. At that time there were over \$1,000,000 of these notes in circulation, and the immediate effect was not only to leave in the hands of the community a circulating medium that answered but few of the purposes of money, but was also equal to a clear loss to the people by this sudden depreciation, of nearly half a million of dollars. But this was not all. Shortly after the State Bank resumed specie payments, and thus a strong line of demarcation was drawn between its notes and those issued by the State. This, however, is not all the injury that has been suffered. Nothing operates more injuriously upon the business of any people, than to have two kinds of circulating medium sustaining different values. The worst currency is forced upon the people by every pretext which cupidity can suggest, while the better circulation is to a great extent withdrawn from its legitimate employment, and applied, in the hands of the broker, to dealing in the depreciated currency.

The effect of these treasury notes on the State Treasury will demand your consideration. Nearly the entire State revenue for the past year, from present indications, will be paid in this currency. This leaves the treasury nearly destitute of means to pay the members of the Legislature, the various public officers, and the current expenses of the Government. The share of Indiana is entitled to receive from the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is \$26,877 68. The General Government has withheld of this sum, \$13,976—to pay back interest due on the bonds of the State purchased by the General Government, and invested in the Chickasaw and Choctaw annuities, leaving a balance to the credit of the State of \$12,902 68. This may be set down as constituting the amount of actual money to meet the expenses of the State for the present year. The deficiency is to be supplied in such manner as the Legislature may direct. The devising of ways and means to defray the expenses of the Government is the peculiar province of the immediate representatives of the people, with which I may not interfere; but I cannot press too strongly on your consideration the necessity of using every exertion for the earliest practicable redemption of the treasury notes to save the people from further loss, and relieve the revenue of the State from embarrassment. I would also call your attention to the impolicy of issuing treasury notes that have been once received at the treasury, if it can possibly be avoided. As the amount in circulation is diminished, but this advantage will be entirely lost by throwing them again into circulation. The faith of the State is pledged for their redemption, and for the sake of their credit, and for the interests of the community, they must be redeemed speedily. In addition to the payment of the revenue, and other means, heretofore provided for redemption of the treasury notes, and which should be made available as far as practicable to the State, which the State,

consistently with her just obligations, can apply to this object, should be brought into requisition. Very many of our citizens are indebted to the State in various ways, and on account of various funds, and after looking over the whole grounds, and viewing the embarrassments to which we must be subjected until the treasury notes are all redeemed by the State, I can see no better plan than to make them receivable for all State dues as far as it can be done. If the State will not receive money of her own creation for her own dues, she cannot and ought not to ask the people to give it that credit as a circulating medium which she refuses to accord to it.

As regards the condition of our foreign debt, there has been no material change since the last meeting of the Legislature. No part of the interest has been paid. The suspended debt has been made the subject of very considerable investigation by the State agent, and the result is to strengthen the probability that nearly the whole of the amount will prove a total loss. Of the collateral securities, it is not probable that more can be realized from them than half a million; and even to save this amount will require much care and attention.

The failure of this and several other States to meet the interest on their public debts, has been the subject of much comment at home and abroad. This was to be expected; but I must be permitted, in the name of the whole people of Indiana, to protest against that indiscriminate censure and reproach which place those who have become unable, by unavoidable circumstances, to discharge their just liabilities, on the same level with the wilful repudiator. It is true, that the heartless usurer is incapable of distinguishing between a blameless inability to pay, and that fraud which avoids an honest debt. With the latter we have no connection; but we are compelled to rank ourselves with those who cannot promptly pay their just liabilities. We are borne down by accumulated burdens and difficulties. The sources of employment and means, arising from the disbursement of large sums of money, which now constitute those debts which have produced so much embarrassment—the general prostration of our agriculture, manufactures and commerce—the infliction of a depreciated currency fastened upon us, until it can be redeemed by the slow process of the revenue—low prices and uncertain markets in every department of hitherto profitable business—all these continue to press us down with a force that is irresistible. To exact impossibilities, and then to affix the brand of infamy under such circumstances, is, to say the least, unwise. The exercise of no man's honesty is quickened by reproaches which he feels to be unmerited. We are told, however, that our folly and improvidence have brought these evils upon us, and therefore we are entitled to neither favor nor mercy. That most fatal errors have been committed by the State of Indiana, is not to be controverted. Seduced by the wild spirit of improvement and speculation, which pervaded the whole country, enterprises were undertaken which cannot now be justified. But some of those who censure in such unmeasured terms are not guiltless, if there be any guilt. If doubt was expressed, our agents were told that we were a great and growing State, that our resources were inexhaustible, that nothing adverse could impede the march of our prosperity. The facility of obtaining credit had something to do with the extent of the reckless operations which have resulted so disastrously. It cannot be pretended that any false pretences were resorted to by us, to entrap the unwary and incautious. All parties, relying on their own sagacity, had equal opportunities of estimating the probable consequences of the profit and loss of every operation. As to the past, neither party may complain of the other. It is the future which must determine whether we are a faith-keeping people. As for myself I have a deep and abiding confidence in the integrity and enterprise of the people of Indiana, in the extent to which her resources may be developed, and in the realization of those means which can and will be applied to discharge those obligations, the avoidance of which will bring upon us merited and lasting infamy.

It is not to be denied, that men have sometimes been found in our country, who, if they do not advocate repudiation, at least give countenance to views which must result in repudiation. Whether we contend that one legislature cannot make a contract binding on another, or take the ground, that subsequent legislatures have the unequalled power of annulling not only the acts, but the authorized contracts of a preceding legislature,—in either event, we are advocating a doctrine upon which repudiation must base its strongest claims to be esteemed a correct principle of our institutions. A few remarks in reference to this question, I trust, will not be deemed amiss at this time.

The Constitution of the United States has prohibited the several States from passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts. As to the applicability of this provision in respect to contracts between individuals, there is no diversity of opinion. But the question as to whether it applies when a State is a party, has occasionally been mooted. It has sometimes been contended that a State, in its sovereign capacity, is not bound by the rules and obligations governing private contracts; or, rather, that any law making a grant or authorizing a contract is a mere act of legislative power, repealable at the will of any future legislature. But certainly, if the contract exists, it can make no difference whether it is made by a law of the legislature or in any other mode. The obligation to fulfill its requirements is mutually binding on the State and on the individual, and is protected by the Constitution of the United States from any interference, on the part of the legislature, impairing its binding force. There is nothing in the sovereignty belonging to a government from which the principle can be derived to defeat any rights which may have vested under a contract made in pursuance of a law of that government. A government which might disregard its authorized obligations would exist

in violation of every principle of justice and morality, and contravene all those notions of right and wrong which, as we have been taught, constitute the very foundation of our free institutions, and from which arise those wise and wholesome restraints, by which all our rights are equally secured. Where the government is purely despotic, it is true that the will of the sovereign is not controlled by any rule of action, but such as may be dictated by the selfishness or caprice of his own unconstrained will. The purposes of his government are constantly fluctuating. There is no security of person, of property, or of rights, as between individual and the government. In a despotism the law is the will of the sovereign, and the perfection of this form of government consists in the power of the sovereign to alter, change, modify and subvert every rule of action at his pleasure. To establish the principle that the legislature cannot enter into a contract which will be obligatory, and which can be impaired by subsequent legislation, is asserting the self same principle which inheres in every form of government, purely despotic. Our constitutional forms of government, having their origin in the sovereign will of the people, were established for the very purpose of avoiding these evils. The immutable laws of justice impose equal obligations on States and individuals, and any infraction of these principles is alike subversive of sound morality and good government.

But while we deprecate actual repudiation, let us beware of that silent repudiation, which, avoiding the direct act, produces the same result. Our embarrassments at home, growing out of our treasury notes, must necessarily prevent us, until they are redeemed, from doing what duty requires at our hands. But we should never lose sight of our liabilities, nor seek to avoid, either directly or indirectly, the demands of justice.

No official account has been received of the progress which has been made in the prosecution of the Wabash and Erie Canal, West of Lafayette. It is understood, however, that an important part of the work has been put under contract. Some apprehension was felt lest the Scrip issued pursuant to the law authorizing the continuation of the canal would not answer the desired end; but it is believed that the public spirit of the citizens of that portion of the Wabash valley interested in the work has prevented any serious difficulty or embarrassment.

It will be remembered that, at the last session of the Legislature, two acts were passed, one incorporating the White Water Valley Canal Company, and the other providing for letting the public works to companies. Under the former act, a company has been organized, and has taken possession of the White Water Canal. Under the latter act, one company has been organized for the continuation of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad. These companies do not report to the Executive, and no certain information is in my possession as to their operations; but it is understood that the works are prosecuted with energy and spirit, and strong hopes are entertained of a successful termination.

There is a subject which the Constitution has most wisely and appropriately confided to legislative control and supervision, and to which I cannot too earnestly invite your attention. I allude to the establishment and support of a system of common schools. Perhaps no theme in all the wide range of discussion has been more elaborately discussed than this, and perhaps there is no question of policy about the leading features of which there exists such general unanimity; and yet, strange to say, no good work has been more sadly neglected. The proper education of our youth appeals to every energy which patriotism, philanthropy, morals and religion, can put forth in its behalf. As the foundation on which all of our present and future political security rests; as a question of individual happiness; as the shield of our national purity and morality, it is beyond and above all others in magnitude and importance. Properly and thoroughly dispensed, there can be no doubt but the administration of our government would abound in all the advantages, with but few of the evils, of perpetual war, while its existence would be perpetual. The occasional outbreak of lawless faction; the ephemeral rise, and dangerous influence of the demagogue; the instability of leading measures of sound policy; the barter and traffic of selfish legislation—each of these evils which, it must be conceded, have exercised, to some extent, a degrading and corrupting influence on our happy form of government, would, in the event of a thorough system of education, give way to an almost universal obedience to the commands of the law, the elevation of public purity and patriotism, and a stable and honorable legislation. The sum of human happiness would thus be as incalculably increased, as the mind is capable of intellectual improvement. I mean that system of education, and it is the only kind to be tolerated, which is inseparably blended with the inculcation of correct moral principles.

In presenting these considerations to the Legislature, I have not expected to present new views, or to suggest thoughts more inspiring than naturally present themselves, in view of so momentous a subject; nor have I taken it for granted that nothing has been done in this work by the Legislature of Indiana. Yet it is due to the truth and to the subject to say, that while we have had much declamation to the people, and much organized effort to this respect; while a great deal has been spoken and written, and legislated in reference to common schools, very little that is practical has been accomplished. Our school laws are a complicated mass of statutory provisions, legal difficulties even to the disciplined mind, which are almost insuperable to the ordinary citizen. The machinery of the system is entangled and interwoven with burdensome provisions and qualifications; and the sooner these are remedied by plain legal provisions and the substitution of a simpler organization of district schools, the more speedily will we advance in this cause. On this subject previous Legislatures have been groping their way in the dark—

Indeed other matters, supposed to be of more immediate interest, have swallowed up every thing else which did not at least apparently connect itself with the momentous questions which were exciting the hopes, and exercising the energies of men looking only to the accomplishment of their stupendous projects. While millions were lavished, aye, wasted, on measures which have literally crushed us, the less exciting subject of common schools has been almost forgotten. But let it be remembered that we may construct canals and railroads, and foster commerce, and cherish our agricultural interests, and secure advantageous markets, and may obtain all that these various objects are capable of accomplishing, and yet, by neglecting that moral and intellectual culture which is the result of an efficient system of education, the very foundations of our social and political institutions may be rotting and mouldering beneath us.

The Auditor of State has bestowed some attention on the condition of the school funds during the past year; not that there is any law imposing such a duty, but merely with a view to enable the Executive to point the Legislature to the necessity of giving the subject a most thorough consideration. A circular was addressed to the various County Auditors. Answers have been received from fifty eight counties, and are, in many instances necessarily defective. The returns from a portion of the counties show their school funds to be well managed. In others they may be safe, but the accounts are in so much confusion, that no correct opinion can be formed. In some cases the whole fund has been totally, irrevocably lost.

The result of the investigations prosecuted by the Auditor of State will be laid before you, and exhibit much valuable matter. Where no answer has been received from a county, such other sources of information have been resorted to as seemed the best adapted to the purpose of obtaining the data requisite for the presentation of a general statement of the various matters connected with this most important subject. The following particulars, gleaned from the Auditor's report, are not only interesting, but will enable the Legislature to judge of the value of our school fund, and the necessity of further investigations.

The amount of surplus revenue distributed to the different counties	\$723,346
Funds derived from sale of school lands	1,105,899
Value of unsold lands	425,352
Total value of school fund	\$2,254,597
Interest on the above sum for the last year	\$146,218
Interest distributed	91,438
Unaccounted for	\$51,892

It appears, from the report of the Auditor, that the number of children having a right to be admitted to our schools is estimated to be 237,143. It is also stated, that the whole number who were in school during the past year was 111,465, leaving 125,678 children who were not sent to school during any part of the year.

The number of school districts in the State is set down at 3,760, and the school houses at 3,151.

One matter contained in the report of the Auditor requires particular attention. During seven years, from 1832 to 1838 inclusive, the value of the lands returned by the collectors of the counties for the non-payment of taxes, and appropriated by law to the benefit of schools, is \$68,046. The sum returned by the school commissioners of twenty-five counties, as having been collected on account of these lands including penalties and interest, is \$13,000. So far as shown, nothing seems to have been derived from this source in the remaining counties, leaving uncollected \$54,446.

There must have been more than this amount realized, taking into consideration the heavy penalty and interest imposed in such cases. The only evidence of payments by delinquents is the receipts given to them by the school commissioners. This constitutes the only check; but it would be wrong to cast censure, merely because these accounts are confused and unsatisfactory. This is not intended. The above is only referred to, for the purpose of directing the attention of the Legislature to the defects of the entire system, and to show the necessity of imposing proper checks, and requiring the frequent exhibition of all accounts relating to these funds, at stated intervals.

With reference to a specific recommendation on this subject, I can only say to the Legislature that, involved as is the condition of our school funds, and indeed the whole subject, no better suggestion occurs to my mind, or more likely to be followed by valuable results, than to invite your earnest attention to the task of ascertaining the amount and condition of our school funds. The unofficial investigations already made, show enough to establish the necessity of searching for funds which have been misapplied, or apparently lost, and of tracing their history, from the time they first came into the hands of the agents entrusted with their management. In a neighboring State, whose school funds had been placed in the hands of officers not subject to a strict accountability, a thorough investigation was proposed, and executed; and the consequence was, the recovery of very considerable sums, which had been overlooked, or forgotten, or supposed to be entirely lost. May we not anticipate as favorable results by pursuing a similar course in our own State? It certainly is worth while to try the experiment.

I have thus presented my views on this

important subject to your consideration. I am not disposed to be unamiable as to the propriety of any particular course. Others have their peculiar views, and I will at once yield to any measures which promise to be useful and efficient. So many notions are entertained as to the best mode of organizing common schools, and so much sensibleness is evinced respecting those notions, that it is most difficult to secure harmony of sentiment and action. In this matter, some thing, and, often, much must be given up to the views and opinions of each other. No system of education can be digested without compromise; and he can hardly be esteemed a real friend of common schools, who would make shipwreck of all their advantages to carry a favorite position.

It affords me great pleasure to communicate to the Legislature, that the affairs of the Indiana University present a more prosperous appearance than they have exhibited for several years. The recent efforts to give efficiency to its organization have been eminently successful, and secure to the State the full benefit of its ample endowment. In the supervision of this institution the Legislature has a most important trust. To render it extensively useful, to preserve its funds and render them productive, and to extend its reputation, constitute the prominent duties of this trust, which, if faithfully executed, must add to the character and dignity of the State.

The Colleges of Crawfordsville, Greensburg and Hanover, have been sustained during the past year, with a zeal and spirit worthy the individual efforts which established those institutions. The pressure of the times, which has borne so heavily on every thing else, has touched them less severely than was anticipated. Their friends and patrons had much cause to fear the result; but, certainly, the crisis may be regarded as past. It is understood that the present sessions have commenced under the most favorable auspices, and the permanence and usefulness of these Colleges may be regarded as placed on a firm and enduring basis.

The last session of the Legislature, an act was passed requiring the Governor to make arrangements for the erection of a new Penitentiary. The same act required the superintendents of the present prison to confine the convicts at labour within its walls, contrary to the previous custom, unless an arrangement should be made by which they could be employed in the building of the new prison. The confined limits of the old prison were such, that but few more than half of the whole number could be employed at labor within it, showing most conclusively, the necessity of the law requiring another prison to be built. The same act required the superintendents of the present prison to confine the convicts at labour within its walls, contrary to the previous custom, unless an arrangement should be made by which they could be employed in the building of the new prison. The confined limits of the old prison were such, that but few more than half of the whole number could be employed at labor within it, showing most conclusively, the necessity of the law requiring another prison to be built.

The State Bank of Indiana resumed specie payments on the 15th of June of the present year, pursuant to a resolution of the last Legislature. It is a fact deserving attention, that the principal demand for specie, subsequent to the resumption, was from abroad; thus exhibiting in the clearest manner, the general confidence of our citizens in the solvency of the Bank. The times were unpropitious in many respects, but the Bank has been well sustained thus far, and there is no room to doubt for the future, under ordinary circumstances. Of previous suspensions of specie payments it is unnecessary to speak, but I cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing my decided conviction that, come what may, the State should pay out the last dollar of its specie, year after year, between suspensions and partial resummptions, is subversive of all those principles on which sound banking rests.

The following table exhibits the general condition of the affairs of the Bank, as shown on the 31st of October A. D. 1842.

MEANS.	
Discounted notes and bills of exchange	\$2,907,917 11
Balance due from, and notes of other banks	244,777 75
Specie	799,047 96
Other resources	1,316,620 22
Total	\$5,255,363 04
LIABILITIES.	
Notes in circulation	\$1,732,518 00
Individual deposits	181,243 98
Balance due other banks	69,718 52
Other liabilities except those for the stock & its profits	69,870 68
Total	2,053,351 18

This exhibit shows a change in her condition from that reported to me, and set forth in my last annual message, as to her circulation and specie, as follows:

Circulation on Oct. 30, 1841	\$2,910,414
Circulation on Oct. 31, 1842	1,732,518
Reduction of circulation last twelve months	\$1,207,906 00
Specie on Oct. 30, 1841	\$1,127,518 00
Specie on Oct. 31, 1842	799,047 96
Reduction of specie last 12 months	328,470 04

It will be seen that her means are, and her liabilities to all others, except the State and individual stockholders, 2,153,364 16. Showing an excess of means over all her liabilities, to other than stockholders, of \$1,205,198 86. The reports of the Treasurer and Auditor of State are herewith laid before you. They exhibit the usual manner, the statements of those officers respecting the receipts, expenditures, and condition of the revenue. The principal matter connected with these subjects has been presented in my remarks and suggestions relative to Treasury notes. It may not, however, be improper to remark, that, for several months past, almost the only means under the control of the Treasurer, with which to pay the salaries of the public officers, and discharge the other expenses of the government, have been treasury notes, occasioning heavy loss to those to whom they have been paid on account of their depreciated value.

Some more lenient provisions are necessary in reference to the forfeiture and sale of lands for the non-payment of taxes and penalties; and also the sale of lands on mortgages given to the State on uncertain tax titles; and in the other, the \$250 will become what she ought not to be, an extensive holder of real estate, taken from her citizens. I have thus endeavored, in as brief a manner as possible, to lay before you such matters as it occurred to me would demand your particular consideration. The history of the last few years of our State is not one of the brightest or most cheerful. Still there is no reason for despondency. Our State is young. We possess a fertile country; our population, enterprising and increasing; our resources, abundant; and we are rapidly developing the magnitude of our present and future greatness. If we but make the proper use of the means which we are so abundantly supplied with, we will be able to do so. With such a country and men I have no doubt, as we have, if we are true to ourselves and honest

with the rest of the world, we must finally triumph over all our difficulties. Representing different constituencies, and coming directly from them, you will be informed of all their wants and necessities; and it will at all times afford me the most sincere pleasure to unite with the Legislature in all measures calculated to give just relief to the citizen, and to advance the honor and prosperity of the State.

SAMUEL BIGGER.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Dec. 6, 1842.

Jo Smith's descent from Heaven—A message from the Lord—10,000 Mormons assembled—300 Apostles sent to convert the world.

A few days since an angel appeared in the streets of Nauvoo, and summoned the people to meet in the Temple at 10 o'clock A. M. the next day, as Joseph Smith would then make his descent from Heaven after three weeks' absence and make a proclamation from the Lord. Accordingly about 10,000 persons, (men women and children,) assembled at the hour and there was a death like stillness when the prophet made his appearance as by some mysterious power, and commenced a thrilling appeal, stating the whole of his interview with the Lord, who told him to drop all idea of supporting himself by physical force, and to put his confidence in him alone. He was further told that the Mormons would be a persecuted people for many years to come, but they would finally triumph. And, in order to hasten that important event, there must within three days, be sent out 300 preachers of the Gospel to convert the world; and they must take with them neither scrip, nor staff, nor anything else except the bare necessities of life for the moment. Accordingly, in two days the complement was made out, and in three days they were on their march from the holy city. The Lord told Smith that the Missourians would trouble him, much, but he never would fall into their hands. So it appears that Joe Smith is not dead yet, and that the Mormons are yet prospering in fact as any other denomination in the State.—Chicago Dem.

TURNING CORNERS.—Never turn a corner in a hurry. Strict adherence to this advice is necessary to our comfort, as many unfortunate and awkward street runners can attest. Go it as well as you please while you can see your way clear, but when you come to a corner, halt—particularly if you intend to make a short turn. How many accidents and disagreeable dilemmas would be avoided. Yesterday, for instance, a gentleman who was in too much of a splutter in getting round a corner, broke into the arrangements of a lady's market basket, and got his vest dabbled with apple butter. I thought we, that's good for him; he'll take care next time.

The dresses in the above case, were 1 pair of apple butter 5 cts. Sundries and basket spoiled, 25 Getting vest washed, 61-4

Total, 361-4

Pittsburgh Daily Post.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

Monday, Dec. 5, 1842.

The Common Council of the city of Fort Wayne met at the Recorder's office in said city, present Joseph Morgan, Mayor, and Messrs Henry Sharp, Hann T. Dewey, Joseph Scott and Philo Rumsey, Aldermen, and William Lytle Recorder of said city.

On motion, the petition of L. G. & R. P. Jones was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Louis Humbert & Co. are licensed to keep a Tavern in ward No. 4 for one year from date, by paying into the city Treasury the sum of twenty five dollars, filing bonds &c.

On motion Peter Timmons is licensed to keep a Tavern in Ward No. 2 of said city for one year from date, by paying into the treasury the sum of twenty five dollars, filing bond &c.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, William Lannen is allowed ten dollars for making drain and bridge on Clinton and Water streets.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Thomas Tigar is allowed fifty dollars and ninety cents for printing to date.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, James Crumley is allowed one dollar for serving notices.

On motion of Mr. Scott, James Post was allowed five dollars and fifty cents for serving as deputy high constable to date.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, John Ritchie is allowed one dollar and seventy-five cents for hauling for well and streets.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Louis Walkie is allowed five dollars and ninety cents for work, hauling earth from Catholic Church to Samuel Hanna's lots on Calhoun Street.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, M. Hedekin is allowed twenty five cents for spikes for trough at public well.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Aaron Maxwell is allowed fifty cents for repairing public pump.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Charles Swap is allowed one dollar and sixty cents for trons for trap door of public well.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, John Edeall is allowed ten dollars and fifty cents for removing earth from L. G. Jones and Samuel Hanna's lots on Washington street to Calhoun Street.

On motion of Mr. Dewey, Peter Kiser is allowed five dollars and seventy-five cents for hauling for public well, and two dollars for filling side-walk on the east side of Calhoun street between Conrad Nill's and Calhoun Street.

On motion of Mr. Rumsey, Henry Low is allowed two dollars for amount paid for putting iron trap door and for a trough at the public well, and twenty dollars in full for his services as street Commissioner.

(This street Commissioner's report made and reported to the Council, was read, and the Council adjourned.)

And on motion the Council adjourned.

FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
(Subject to the decision of a National Convention.)

SYNOPSIS OF THE

President's Message.

We have received the President's Message, but its great length precludes the possibility of publishing it this week. A portion of our columns was already occupied by the Governor's Message, and if we had filled our paper entirely with the two messages we should only have had a dry repeat to present our readers. We have therefore postponed the President's Message till next week, and for the present will give a brief view of its sentiments.

After the customary expression of gratitude to the great creator of all things for the numberless benefits conferred on us as a people, he proceeds to congratulate his fellow citizens on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs: on the conclusion and ratification of a treaty with England equally advantageous and honorable to both countries. The question of right to the Oregon territory was not arranged by the treaty but he will urge on Great Britain the necessity of an immediate settlement.

With all other powers in Europe our relations continue on the most amicable footing.

The difficulties which for some time threatened the peace of the United States and Mexico are in a train of adjustment; and there is also a prospect that the claims of American citizens against the Mexican government will be paid.

The war in Florida is considered at an end; and though some troops still remain there, they will be employed in garrisoning the military posts rather than in active hostilities.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st January, 1842, was \$280,493. The receipts into the treasury for the first three quarters of the present year are \$26,616,893. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at eight millions, including three and a half millions from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures for the year are estimated to exceed the receipts about half a million, but the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at \$500,000) will leave a balance of about \$224,000 in the treasury. Included in the expenditures are eight millions for the public debt, and \$600,000 for the distribution among the states of the proceeds of the public lands.

The Tariff law being hastily prepared, it is doubtless defective, and cannot fail to claim the serious attention of the present session of Congress. The President suggests that a warehousing system be adopted in lieu of having all duties paid in cash as at present. By this arrangement goods could be stored in the public warehouses until the importer had an opportunity to sell, without his having to advance the amount of the duties which would be a great advantage to importers possessing but a small capital. Importers could also easily ascertain the stock in market and would regulate their supply to the demand, and thus produce a steadiness and uniformity of price highly advantageous to mercantile operations.

In revising the present tariff he hopes Congress will secure that union which is founded in the attachment of states and persons for each other and which can only be preserved by the adoption of the "course of policy which, neither giving exclusive benefits to some, nor imposing unnecessary burdens upon others, shall consult the interests of all, by pursuing a course of moderation and thereby seeking to harmonize public opinion, and causing the people everywhere to feel and to know that the Government is careful of the interests of all alike."

Extravagant duties defeat their aim, and excite in the public mind a feeling of hostility to the manufacturing interests; while an opposite course, by the general acquiescence of the country in its support, would be beneficial to the manufacturers by the permanence and stability which it would give to their operations. No interests can thrive under fluctuating and uncertain legislation. No prudent man will venture his capital in manufactures, however high the profits, if threatened with a ruinous reduction by a vacillating policy of the government. The President, therefore, in a spirit of conciliation, and a desire to rescue the great interests of the country from the vortex of political contention, recommends "MODERATE DUTIES, imposed with a wise discrimination as to their several objects, as being not only most likely to be durable, but most advantageous to every interest of society."

From the report of the Secretary of War it appears that a system of strict economy has been introduced into the service and the expenditures greatly reduced.

The fortifications on our maritime frontier have been prosecuted with vigor, and some of them are in a state of forwardness. The Secretary recommends improvements in the western waters, and certain harbors on the lakes, which merit, and the President doubts not, will receive the serious attention of Congress.

The Secretary of the Navy asks for an appropriation of nearly a million more than the present year, and proposes to add greatly to the operations of the Marine, and in lieu of fifty ships to commission and but few

in the way of building, to keep, with the same expenditure, forty-five vessels afloat, and to build twelve ships of a small class.

The expenses of the post office department have this year been brought within its income. The increase in the revenue amounts to \$166,000. This has been done, not by any increase of letters or papers transmitted, but by administering the post office laws faithfully, and accounting for and paying over the sums received with fidelity.

The President strongly urges his exchequer or fiscal agent project on the attention of Congress. After alluding to the failure to procure the loan authorized by the late session, and the obvious necessity of the government to look to its own means for supplying its wants, the President adds—

"The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition that its bills would be ready sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of \$16,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the Treasury without cost or charge. Nor can it fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effect upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these blessings would flow from the measure—but if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connection with it, that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of good faith."

The message concludes by recommending that the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson at New Orleans in 1815, be remitted.

As a whole, we are inclined to think favorably of the message, notwithstanding its length. The President's views on the Tariff we regard as sound and judicious, and his recommendation to remit the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson, will meet with a ready response from every Democrat in the union.

On his Exchequer project there may be some difference of opinion; but as a U. S. Bank is now totally out of the question, and a Sub-Treasury, if it could be established, would be certain to be repealed if the Whigs ever regained the power, we think it would be a wise and patriotic step in both parties, to unite on it, and give it a fair trial. This currency question has been a vexed and troubled one; it is a question which ought if possible to be settled, and removed from the arena of politics, and the proposed Exchequer, if all parties would agree to give it a fair trial, might answer the desired end. At all events it would be preferable to the present unsettled state of things.

"Relief" of Allen County.—The Legislature has passed an act authorizing and requiring our county commissioners to hold a special session to-morrow (SUNDAY!!) or as soon thereafter as the sheriff may appoint, and reduce the county tax to any sum not exceeding thirty cents on the hundred dollars. The time for the payment of the county tax is extended until the 15th of February, and any persons having paid their tax as now assessed, are to receive back the amount exceeding the rate to be hereafter levied.

This we presume is intended by our Representative as the fulfillment of his promise to reduce the county tax. Whether tax will be reduced remains to be seen. The county commissioners are "authorized," by existing laws, to reduce the tax, and at a special session, convened for the consideration of this subject, refused so to do. The power of the legislature to "instruct" the commissioners to reduce the tax, when the power of levying the tax is expressly vested in them by the general law of the state, is extremely questionable. Unless, therefore, the county commissioners think the legislature justified in this seeming assumption of power, we presume they will not alter the tax. A due regard for the credit of the county would induce this course. This practical repudiation—for repudiation it would be thus to refuse to provide for the payment of our debts—could not but be fatal to the credit of our county. If carried out, we should not be surprised to see Allen county orders 37 to 50 per cent discount.

MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.
Democratic Majority on Joint Ballot, and probably in both branches of the Legislature!!

The elections in those towns in which there was no choice at the general election have been held, and the result secures a democratic majority on joint ballot. According to the Whig statements there will be a democratic majority of five in the Senate, and a whig majority of four in the House. The democrats claim a majority in both branches. There are fifteen vacancies to be filled in the Senate, by joint ballot of both houses; these of course will be all democratic. In electing the Governor the House selects two names, from among the candidates, and the Senate elects one of them Governor. The election of Marcus Morton is thus placed beyond all doubt. "Honest John Davis," the Whig candidate, is "the same old con" who was nominated by the Dayton 300,000 Convention, for Vice President on the Clay ticket. His defeat in his own state shows plainly enough that there is no chance for Clay, even in that old stronghold of whiggery.

This is a sore defeat for the friends of Mr. Clay. They are now perfectly resigned to submit his claims to the decision of a national convention, though but a few short months ago the idea could not be entertained for an instant, and Henry Clay was to be thrust on his party as their candidate for President whether they

wished it or not. They now discover that the American people are not to be thus dictated to by intriguing politicians. They have been signally rebuked in their presumptuous attempt to forestall public opinion. Several of the more candid of the whig parties now admit that the overwhelming reverses they have suffered the present year are to be attributed to the premature nomination of Mr. Clay—the unfurling that banner, of which so much was said a few months ago.

City Charter.—A petition has been got up by some persons unable or unwilling to pay their taxes, for the repeal of our city charter. We do not see what is to be gained by this move. The taxes, we understand, are actually lower now than they were under the old corporation trustees, notwithstanding a considerable portion of the city revenue has been absorbed in the liquidation of outstanding debts left by the trustees. The most probable reason for the attempted repeal appears to be, that under the city charter all are compelled to pay their taxes, while under the old corporation the poorer and more honest portion of our citizens only paid, and the more wealthy and powerful refused and neglected to do so, because the law was not strong enough to compel them. A remonstrance has been got up against the repeal, which we hope may be numerous signed. We were not in favor of a city charter at the time it was procured, but now that we have it, we think it should be abided by; this incessant changing of our laws and regulations looks childish and ridiculous, and is of a mischievous tendency.

Rate desert a sinking ship.—Judge Test, in speeches lately delivered at Richmond and Liberty, has announced his withdrawal from the Whig party. He openly condemns an U. S. Bank; is opposed to distribution, to a protective tariff, and to the abolition of the veto power; is in favor of the exchequer plan, and defends President Tyler from the wanton attacks of those who elected him. Judge Test was a zealous Whig, and took a prominent part in the campaign of 1840; but the factious course of the leaders of that party for the last 18 months appears to have opened his eyes to their true character.

Col. Webb Pardoned.—Gov. Seward has pardoned Col. Webb, who was sentenced to the State Prison for two years, for leaving New York with intent to fight a duel with Thomas Marshall of Kentucky.

The duel was fought across the line of Pennsylvania and Delaware: Webb standing in Newcastle County, Delaware, and Marshall in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. The grand jury of Newcastle County have indicted both combatants; and the grand jury of Delaware County have indicted Webb alone.

BANKRUPT LAW.—The Washington correspondents of the New York papers speak confidently of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law, as one of the first acts of the present session of Congress. Resolutions to that effect have been adopted in several state legislatures, including some of the whig states. As the speculators and other large bankrupts for whose relief the bill was especially passed, have already taken the benefit of it, perhaps there will not be much opposition to its repeal. This is the sole remaining measure of relief of the celebrated extra session.

LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of this State assembled at Indianapolis on Monday the 6th inst. In the Senate, after the new Senators were sworn in by Judge Sullivan, the following officers were elected:

Thomas D. Walpole, of Hancock, President.
Douglas Maguire, of Marion, Principal Secretary.
J. H. Fairquhar, of Franklin, assistant Secretary.
John D. Stewart, of Randolph, Enrolling Secretary.
John Cook, of Marion, Door Keeper.
The Representatives were sworn in by Judge Borden—all present except Mr. Edmondson of Dubois. The following officers were elected:

Thomas J. Henly, of Clark Co., Speaker.
Joseph F. Brown, Tippecanoe, Principal Clerk.
Andrew Jackson Harlan, Grant Assistant Clerk.
John W. Rush, Vermillion, Enrolling Clerk.
John C. Hagan, Grant, Door Keeper.
Several resolutions have already been adopted for inquiring into the expediency of altering the laws for the collection of debts so as to grant longer stay on executions, others for exempting mechanic's tools and 150 dollars' worth of personal property from execution, and others providing that no property be sold under execution, for less than its fair cash value. Joint Resolutions have been introduced instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law and to support a bill for remitting the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson.
Mr. Marsh the Democratic candidate from DeKalb and Steuben has been allowed his seat. This makes a tie on joint ballot.

A bill has been read twice for reducing the pay of members of the Legislature to two dollars a day, and the salaries of all state officers in proportion.

Several propositions have been made for reducing the penalty for nonpayment of taxes, and suspending the sales of delinquent lands. We think it probable that no other

will be held at present, and that the law will be altered, longer time given to pay the taxes, and the penalty reduced. A joint committee of 13 from each House has been appointed for laying off the state in Congressional districts.

For the Senate
SENATE JOURNAL, Dec. 10th, 1842.

We have done but very little business yet and the probability is, that until the election of United States Senator is over, very little business will be done. In organizing the Senate, our political friends have done better than we had any reason to anticipate. T. D. Walpole was elected President pro tempore, over Wm. Collins the Whig (nominally for that station, and in the appointment of committees we have had full justice done us. You will see that we have a majority of Democrats on the committee to district the State.

A bill has passed both houses, providing for a special session of the Commissioners of Allen county for the purpose of reducing the county tax, and also postponing the time of payment of both county and State tax until the 15th February. No doubt the time of payment of the State tax will be extended by a general law, as there is a proposition before the Senate to extend the time six months and to do away with the penalty on last year's delinquents.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law by Congress, providing that the fine imposed on Gen. Andrew Jackson by Judge Hall, be refunded together with interest thereon. A joint resolution instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives to go in for a repeal of the Bankrupt Law, has been before the Senate; I moved an amendment, providing that the joint resolution of instruction should be considered as not in any way prejudicing applications made previously to the repeal, but that all such antecedent applications should be continued to perfection according to the provisions of said act—this amendment was adopted, after which the resolution was laid on the table to be called up when the Senate was full. West and Kennedy being sick and unable to attend. My motive in offering the amendment was this: the most objectionable cases have already been got along with, those who had brought means or had been provided with means by rich relations; leaving the present applicants of that class of our citizens who are indeed poor, and who before making their applications were compelled to earn the means of paying a Lawyer, and paying the costs attending the prosecution of their applications. Another objection will be to an unconditional repeal of the Bankrupt Law, is this: I am unable to see how individuals who are applicants for the benefit of this law and whose property has passed into the hands of an assignee, and perhaps been sold, are to be restored; who is to refund them the amount paid by them as costs or fees, and how are they to be paid for any sacrifice that may have been made in the sale of their property.

I have written more on this subject than I should have done, had I not differed with some of my political friends in relation to it, on account of which, it is my wish to submit my motives, and I hope my friends will be satisfied with my course.

The House is now acting upon the contested election, the debate is animated, and will, no doubt, continue for some days; Marsh, however, will hold his seat. Robinson of Carroll, the chairman of the committee on elections, has made a report that would do credit to any statesman; he is a man of talent, and one who is not afraid to take the responsibility.

It is impossible to tell when the election of United States Senator will come on.—Kennedy of the Senate and Edmondson of the House, (both Democrats,) are absent, and the election will not be held until the seats are full.

Yours truly,
J. SINCLEAR.

ALLEN CO. DEMOCRATIC MEETING.
Pursuant to public notice, a number of the democratic citizens of Allen County met at the United States Saloon in the city of Fort Wayne on Saturday the 10th December, 1842.

The meeting was called to order by Daniel Reid Esq. on whose motion Isaac D. G. Nelson was appointed President. Henry Edmondson and F. D. Lasselle Vice Presidents, and Schuyler Wheeler and R. E. Fleming Secretaries.

On motion of L. P. Perry, a committee of the following persons: L. P. Perry, Daniel Reid, William Rockwell, William Stewart, and William Henderson, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive the sense of this meeting.

The committee by their chairman L. P. Perry Esq reported the following preamble and resolution, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The approaching election for Governor and Lieutenant Governor renders it important that timely steps should be taken by the democracy of the State to place before their fellow citizens the names of those, who from the soundness of their political principles, public worth, and private virtues; and whereas it has been recommended that primary meetings be held in each county for the purpose of choosing delegates to meet in convention at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January next, to choose and put into nomination candidates for the offices of Governor and Lieutenant Governor of the State of Indiana; and whereas, the meeting do most fully concur in the propriety of this recommendation, and deem it a duty they are discharging to themselves and their country in responding to it;—And whereas, we have the utmost confidence in the ultimate prevalence of sound Democratic principles not only in this State but throughout the union, if men

believe that the unsupporting action of our fellow citizens, who were misled by whig promises in 1840, are now fully awakened to the emptiness of those promises, and the faithlessness of those who made them, and in the language of the illustrious individual who gave birth to the expression, that their "first second thought" will bring them back to their first love, to the path of rectitude and to the support of correct principles.

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That in all honorable ways, and by all fair means, we will use our utmost exertions, in conjunction with our fellow citizens throughout the State and union, to secure the success of those undeviating principles which have for their land-marks a strict construction of our federal constitution, according to the true spirit and meaning of its framers—the denization of foreigners, and the hand of welcome to our shore when fleeing from the oppression of other climes. An unyielding opposition to the granting of extension privileges, and an eternal enmity to the organization of National Banking institutions as unwarranted by the constitution, as they are incompatible with the wants and the purity of a republican people.

Be it further Resolved, That this meeting do select 16 persons as delegates to meet in convention at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January next with power to act for us in the contemplated nominations to be made at that place, and also to further any other nominations to facilitate the reasonable nomination of candidates for President and Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, That we have the most unflinching confidence in the integrity, talent, and energy of principle of our fellow citizen, Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, and most sincerely with every well wisher of his country do we deprecate the organs that tend to insinuate a degree to deprive that country of the continuance of their usefulness.

Resolved, That we most cordially commiserate poor John Tyler who like the parties to whom he owes his elevation, without principles to guide or integrity to direct, stands at the helm of the good ship of State, about upon a broken sea, driven from port by the storm of political factious; to find himself without pilot, chart or compass, and a crew at mutiny, but befet about by wind-dred conflicting calls, fragments of the great hurricane that first set him adrift.

Resolved, That we cannot but congratulate our fellow citizens on the realization of a part of the whig promises of 1840, namely, two dollars a day and roast beef while the poor farmers are getting their cent a pound for the beef, and two dollars looks to the poor laborers like a pair of cart wheels which he can hardly get hold of once a month by hard work.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a Tariff for revenue, and that revenue proportionate to the economical administration of the Government, and that we are opposed to a tariff for protection which means protect wealth at the expense of labor, making distinction in classes, by taxing the industry of the one to make the business of the other more profitable, by which the rich are made richer and the poor poorer, thus building up an aristocracy, the worst species of tyranny, and most at war with the spirit of our institutions.

Resolved, That we will cordially support any persons who may be put in nomination for Governor and Lieut. Governor, at the approaching election, and we as freely pledge ourselves to support any of our fellow citizens for President and Vice President of the United States who may be chosen in convention.

On motion of Daniel Reid the following resolutions were adopted: Resolved that this convention have every confidence in the ability and integrity of the Hon. Tighman A. Howard, and would recommend him as a suitable person to be elected to the Senate of the United States to fill the place of O. H. Smith.

L. P. Perry offered the following resolutions which were adopted: Resolved that the following persons be appointed a central and corresponding committee in Allen County ensuing year viz.

Wayne, Isaac D. G. Nelson
Washington, Jesse Coles,
St. Joseph, Daniel Reid,
Springfield, Henry Gruber,
Perry, William T. Hunter,
Pleasant, William Robinson,
Monroe, Noah Clem,
Marion, Nelson McLain,
Milan, Andrew Wakefield,
Maumee, Ulrich Taylor Sen.
Madison, Adam Robinson,
Lake, Joseph Taylor,
Jefferson, Henry Castleman,
El River, Peter Heller,
Cedar Creek, John Alderman
Adams, Rufus McDonald,
Aboite, Solomon B. Clark,

The following persons were appointed delegates to meet in convention in accordance with the second resolution, viz: Joseph Sinclear, I. D. G. Nelson, Schuyler Wheeler, John Cocaun, William Stewart, L. P. Perry, Joseph P. Edsall, Col. N. A. Woodard, William A. Jackson Samuel Enslin, Henry Loiz, John C. Iren, Zenas Henderson, Samuel Sowers, Louis Wolkie and R. E. Fleming.

On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the President, Vice Presidents, and Secretaries, and published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

And therefore the meeting adjourned.

ISAAC D. G. NELSON, President.
HENRY EDMONDSON, Vice Pres.
FRANCIS D. LASSELLE, Vice Pres.
SCHUYLER WHEELER, Secretary
R. E. FLEMING, Secretary

LAGRANGE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a democratic county convention held at the house of Calvin Chase, in Lagrange County, on Saturday the 10th day of December, the Hon. Thomas J. Spaulding was called to the chair, and John Kromer appointed secretary. The object of the convention being stated by the chairman. On motion that this convention nominate twelve suitable persons to represent this county at our next democratic state convention to be held at Indianapolis on the 8th day of January next, the following persons were nominated. Hon. T. J. Spaulding, Hon. John Thompson, Col. W. Cochran,

Col. S. Martin, H. W. Wood, William J. Moog, Leonard Appleman, Philo Taylor, Samuel Bartlett John Y. Clark, Delavan Martin and Abalom Rowe. On motion that the convention nominate four suitable persons to fill the vacancies in the central corresponding committee, John Thompson, Leonard Appleman, William Cochran, Sylvanus Halsey, were nominated.

On motion that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the president and secretary, and published in the Fort Wayne Sentinel and Goshen Democrat.

T. J. SPAULDING, Chairman.

JOHN KROMER, Secretary.
The central corresponding committee of this county consists of T. J. Spaulding chairman, J. Kromer secretary, D. Martin S. Halsey, Leonard Appleman, John Thompson, W. Cochran.

STAGE ACCIDENTS.—On Wednesday night last, the western stage was precipitated over a precipice of twenty feet, on the hill just of Mt. Sterling, and within eight miles of Zanesville, seriously injuring a number of the passengers. Messrs. Carothers, Campbell and Geentry, Members of Congress from Tennessee, Messrs. Smith, Senator, Wallace and Lane, Representatives from Indiana, Mr. Groves of Ohio, Mrs. Lane and two young men whose names we did not learn, were in the Coach, all of whom were more or less injured. We regret to learn that the life of Gen. Carothers is despaired of, and that Mr. Wallace also is in a dangerous situation.—One of the young men had his arm broken. But two of the passengers, Messrs Smith of Indiana, and Goode of Ohio were able to proceed on their journey. We have not learned whether the accident was the result of carelessness or not.

Mr. Moore, one of the proprietors, had his leg broken going down the Whooling hill. His family were in the stage, and as a matter of greater precaution, he was sitting with the driver, but their united efforts were insufficient so to manage the horses as to prevent the Stage from being overturned.

[We are happy to learn by a letter received in this city, by the brother of Mr. Wallace, that that gentleman is recovering, and Gen. Carothers is now considered out of danger.]

FOR THE SENTINEL
ENIGMA.

I am composed of twenty one letters
My 16 18 5 9 is a river in Egypt
11 15 19 is a river in the United States
5 6 16 19 6 10 is a town in England
13 2 4 5 1 1 7 6 16 is a town in Virginia
20 6 19 is an object of supreme love
20 18 4 5 9 1 are generally loved by young men
2 3 4 18 16 16 was the President of the United States
4 3 16 14 18 16 is a minister of the Gospel in this city
10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 is a distinguished minister in Philadelphia
3 5 5 9 16 is a county in Indiana
My whole is the name of one of the finest young ladies in this city.

Clay Contundrum.—Why was the rumormongered sale of the Times like Captain Tyler?—Do you give it up? Because it was "a mere snap—a flash in the pan."

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.

Though Catholic clergymen, in all climes avoid, as far as circumstances will permit, nocturnal religious meetings, looking upon them as pregnant of evil rather than good consequences; nevertheless, the commemoration of that night which witnessed the wonderful and heartcheering birth of the world's Saviour, has always been considered so eminently capable of inspiring christians with elevated and sublime ideas and feeling, that in the cause of that night, pious exercises take place in almost all Catholic churches throughout the world. To conform with this general and truly Christian practice divine service will be celebrated in St. Augustine's Church. The ceremony will begin at eleven o'clock. We hope that the sublimity and holiness of the mysteries which will be commemorated will impress on the minds of those who will attend, that character of sincere piety and unfeigned decency which become the christian, whatsoever may be the profession to which he belongs.

The church will be illuminated, and the choir, now under the direction of the ablest musicians in this city, will be a great lustre added to the pomp of the solemnity.

J. BENOIT,
Pastor of St. AUGUSTINE'S Church.

MARRIED.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Gildersleeve, William Noteman, of Wolf Lake to Miss Elizabeth Clark of Allen.

DIED.—On Wednesday night last, Mr. JOHN H. WAUGH, of this city.

State of Indiana, Allen County, ss.
I, the Adams Circuit Court, in vacation, Return.
Dec 22nd, 1842.

John Smith
vs.
Mary Andrews, Elizabeth Andrews, & Jacob Andrews.

IN CHANCERY.
NOW comes the said complainant, by Perry and Lindsey, his attorneys, and files in the Clerk's office of said court, his bill of complaint in this behalf; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the clerk, of said court, by the affidavit of Jacob Adams, a disinterested witness in this case, who is also filed that the said defendants, Mary Andrews, Elizabeth Andrews, and Jacob Andrews, are not residents of the State of Indiana; therefore notice is hereby given to the said defendants that unless they plead, answer or demur to said bill, on or before the calling of the cause at the next term of said court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Dubois, on the 1st day of March next, the said bill will be taken as confessed, and the said defendants, will be taken as confessed to the facts therein stated, and the said court will proceed to render judgment thereon.
Attest, SAMUEL L. RUDG, CLERK.
Dec. 17, 1842.

